



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 23, 1927

COMMUNISTS SUED FOR VILE SLUR  
UNEQUAL DIVISION OF WEALTH  
EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN AUGUST  
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH  
COMPLETE LABOR HARMONY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## A Barometer--

IT is often said around town that business at The Emporium may be considered a true barometer of local conditions in general.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 145 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec. Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza, Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building, Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec. Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec. V. Hummel, 3532 Anza, Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec. Thos P Tierney, 635a Castro Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec. C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec. Wm O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson, Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec. George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec. Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec. Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter, Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec. James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market, Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec. E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth, Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec. Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1927

No. 34

## COMMUNISTS SUED FOR VILE SLUR

(By International Labor News Service.)

Four years of slanderous attacks which have culminated with the charge that his wife kept a disorderly house have resulted in libel suits against seven editors and publishers of Yiddish Communist sheets. The action has been filed by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Recent cabled communications from Moscow have instructed the Communists to "get" Sigman at all costs. Previous attempts evidently were not to the liking of the saints of the Kremlin. They now seek to destroy the union leaders with slander.

"For four years I have been a target for persistent abuse, attack and character assassination at the hands of Communists both inside and outside of the union," said Mr. Sigman. "Every vile epithet, every loose and wanton characterization, every manufactured libel that could occur to a disordered mind, was employed to discredit me, as part of a campaign directed from Moscow in the hope of strengthening Communist influence in the union. This was done in spite of an honorable record of twenty years' service to the cause of labor.

"Intolerable as were the libels against me I proceeded on the theory that all democratic organizations must suffer criticism and those at the helm with them, though the form of blackguardism the criticism took would infuriate any man with red blood in his veins.

"They then began a frenzied campaign of filth and lies that has no equal in yellow journalism. They charged Mrs. Sigman with operating a house of ill-fame on our property in Storm Lake, Iowa. They charged that I operated a bootlegging establishment and road house that was padlocked by the authorities. They charged that I operated a 'Coney Island' at costs which could have been met only by use of the union treasury. They fabricated figures inferring that my legitimate means of income could not have brought me such a 'fortune.'

"I submit that no man, worthy of the name, could stand for such a base and murderous attack upon a defenseless woman who singlehanded cares for our property while union affairs keep me in New York. I am determined to bring the accusers before the courts of law to see whether they can substantiate their charges. I am determined, once for all, to give these gentry a chance to swallow what they have bitten off."

Sigman's court action against the traducers of his wife follows the routing of the Communist wreckers in the three important garment centers—New York, Chicago and Boston. Boston has been cleansed, the newly-elected joint board having just been installed. At the ceremony baskets of flowers were received from shops where the workers are happy to see the end of two years of corruption, incompetence, and terrorist tactics.

### TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE.

In New York several thousand teamsters raised wages \$5 a week after a short strike. The first break was made by the United States Trucking Corporation, the largest unit affected by the walk-out. The employers were surprised at the large number of non-unionists who lined up with the strikers.

### UNEQUAL DIVISION OF WEALTH.

In a Labor Day speech Senator Shipstead disapproved by Government statistics that the high cost of living is due to high wages paid organized labor.

The wage earner has found that his share of the wealth he produced has dropped 30 per cent in six years, the income of the farmer has decreased 42 per cent and the income of the large corporations increased 70 per cent," said Senator Shipstead. "These profits are not taken out of the air," he said.

"Increased productivity is largely due to labor-saving machinery. There is no longer controversy as to what class produces wealth. But there is a controversy as to distribution.

"Statistics of the Department of Labor show that employment dropped 18 per cent during the period from 1920 to 1926. During the same period the average monthly pay roll dropped 30 1-10 per cent. The average working man is producing 34 per cent more finished product than seven years ago. He is producing one-third more because of labor-saving machinery.

"At the same time, according to Secretary Hoover, the earnings of 25 per cent of the largest corporations increased 70 per cent. In August, Roger Babson, the business statistician, declared that in six years the average price of the stock of 20 of the largest corporations increased from \$64 to \$177.

"On the iron range, north of Duluth, more ore was shipped last year than ever before, with 6000 less men employed than previously.

"From 1920 to 1925 there was a greater shortage of food all over the world than ever before. Three times as much agricultural products were exported from this country than ever before. But in those six years the income of the farmers dropped 42 per cent."

Senator Shipstead said that the worker's only protection was through organization. "You who do not belong to a labor union," he said, "I beg you to remember that every time the organized worker has lifted his own standard he has raised the unorganized worker with him. The unorganized are riding on the band wagon that the organized workers have paid for."

### ACCIDENTS NATIONALLY ATTACKED.

When the American Engineering Council attacked the accident rate in American industry it tackled a good job. Trade unions have for years and years sought to check accident rates. They were first to arouse the public conscience. They were first also to point out to employers that even their own intelligent selfishness ought to lead them to install safety devices and follow safe practices. Accidents, as the engineering report points out, cause enormous economic losses. The money loss is great, but it is and must be second to the loss in human life and the loss of happiness brought about through the suffering that follows accidents. Not all accidents can be prevented, but most industrial accidents are preventable. Industry has done much. It will never have done enough until it has done everything humanly possible.

### EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN AUGUST.

The September issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, by Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, shows a decrease of 3.2 per cent in factory employment in August, 1927, compared with August, 1926. The bulletin shows that the same 776 representative manufacturing establishments in the state which employed 170,989 workers in August, 1926, employed only 165,557 workers in August, 1927, a decrease of 5432, or 3.2 per cent, in the number employed.

To total weekly payroll for the same industrial plants was \$4,860,828 in August, 1926, but in August, 1927, it was \$4,538,772, a decrease of \$322,056, or 6.6 per cent.

Among the groups of industries showing decreases in employment in August, 1927, compared with August, 1926, are the following: Water, light and power, 16.0 per cent; chemicals, oils and paints, 14.3 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 6.3 per cent; and foods, beverages and tobacco, 0.6 per cent.

Increases in employment are shown for the following groups of industries: Stone, clay and glass products, 8.5 per cent; metals, machinery, and conveyances, 7.0 per cent; clothing, millinery, and laundering, 3.2 per cent; textile goods, 2.1 per cent; and wood manufacturers, 1.5 per cent.

The average weekly earnings in industrial establishments were \$28.43 in August, 1926, and were \$27.42 in August, 1927, a decrease of \$1.01, or 3.6 per cent. Among the groups of industries showing higher average weekly earnings are the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, \$35.78; printing, \$33.32; metals, machinery and conveyances, \$31.37; and water, light and power, \$29.77.

### ON CROSSING SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

By Robert Whitaker.

Lovelier than all the loveliness that bides  
Upon these centuried seas, that too and fro  
Pulse as through aeons of the long ago  
The crested shores strove with their ancient tides;  
Lovelier than any argosy that glides  
Out of the glory of the sunset glow,  
To rest at anchor in this tranquil flow,  
Where embassy from every ocean rides;  
Lovelier than ever these attending skies  
That cast their gossamers of green and brown  
With seasoned fitness over hill and town;  
Surpassingly more lovely I esteem  
That which I here have seen in human eyes,  
Life's evanescent but transcendent dream.

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### TRADE UNIONS 20 CENTURIES AGO.

Scholars who have given their time and talent to the translation of tablets discovered, particularly in Italy and France, have given to the world a wonderful story of labor organization before the Christian era.

Excavations at Pompeii, which was destroyed by a combination earthquake and eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 63, have given evidence of the existence of labor organizations and, strange to us perhaps, a record of their political activities, which shows very little difference between the political methods of the unions of two thousand years ago and those of the present time. Excavations were first commenced in Pompeii in 1824 and since that time have been the study of men trained in deciphering tablets of stone and metal from which information showing us that, at base, there is very little difference between the methods employed by workmen of two thousand years ago and the present, in so far as their political and economic welfare is concerned.

A work was issued by Dr. C. Osborne Ward, translator and librarian, United States Department of Labor, and published in 1889 from Washington, D. C., which contains information on the development of the working people taken from books, inscriptions, records of different countries and the writings of scholars of all ages, which he gathered together under the title of "Ancient Lowly." It is among the most interesting compilation of political and economic information that we have. While it may not be strictly correct, it is so judged from its sources of information, which appeal to be inexhaustible.

In Volume I a chapter is devoted to the great trades victualing system operated under the direction of unions of fishermen, fruit dealers, vine dressers, spice dealers, as well as other organizations of workingmen and women, which included game hunters, amphitheatre sweepers, wagoners, ox drivers, mule drivers, cooks, weighers, tasters, milkmen, cooking utensil makers, unions of stewards and others, all of which employments appear to have been combined for the same reasons that labor organizations today are operated.

In addition to their economic purposes, it appears they engaged in politics in about the same manner followed by our labor organizations today.

In the following story, taken from "Ancient Lowly," references are made to a number of translators from whose reports these statements were compiled. If they do not prove anything else, they at least will show that we have not originated very much in labor union politics:

"Unions of fisherman, piscatores, existed in numbers at Rome, Ostia, Pisae and other points on the sea and the mouths of the Italian streams. Considering the fact that fish were in high regard with the wealthy people, the fishing business was extensive. An account of a union of the piscicappi, published in the Wiener Jahrbucher, causes Orelli to remark that before elections for the aediles and duumvirs in the municipal cities, the unions furnished members to be voted for as candidates to the municipal offices; and what is more strange, women, if it happened that there were any thought proper for the places. The inscription which records this fact was found among the ruins of Pompeii.

"The discovery of this ancient city has been of incalculable value to the students of sociology, in affording modern science an opportunity to compare ancient with modern life placed in juxtaposition. It brings to our vision in realistic form, such as no human being can for an instant doubt, the social and political life and habits of a great people concerning which the surface historiographers have been profoundly, painfully silent! Who can doubt the veracity of words inscribed on a tablet of marble, scrawled upon a wall and having been, perhaps, already a hundred years or more in use, and at last, in the awful eruption of Vesuvius, at

whose foot it stood, overwhelmed, buried and lost to view under a thick stratum of lava for one thousand seven hundred years; then all at once dug out, delivered and held up to the gaze of men now living, fresh as though just from the chisel of the artefex signorum who graved it for his brother unionist? Yet there it stands, its own monument for our blazing enlightenment to decipher. In modern political English it reads like some very cranky caucus slate of a New York ward Tammany club: Freely translated the inscription reads as follows:

"(a) 'Phoebus, together with his buyers, asks the people to vote for Holcon, who was formerly president of the union, and for C. G. Rufus—two men nominated by us.' (Meaning two of our men.)

"(b) 'Licinius Roman nominates and calls for the ballots of constituent in favor of Julius Polybius for superintendent of public works.'

"(c) 'The members of the fishermen's union (nominate) make choice of Popidius Rufus, for member of the board of public works.'

"(d) 'The international gold workers' association of the city of Pompeii demand for member of the board of public works, Cuspis Pansa.'

"(e) 'Sema, with her boys, ask that you work with a will at the election and secure success, for the office of magistrate, to Julius Simple. He is a man in the fullest sense of the word; a faithful servant of the people of Pompeii; a good man; worthy of assuming public affairs.'

"(f) 'Verna, the home-born, with her pupils in all right, and good faith, put Miss or Mrs. Capella to the front for a seat in the board of magistrates.'

"(g) 'It is worthy of you that you work for P. Popid for members of the board of public works, with might and will.'

"(h) 'Fortune (probably a female member) desires the election of Marcellus.'

"This is all very simple and homely. But it must be clear to every one that such talk was confined to those who were federated together and intimately acquainted with one another; not that we would arbitrarily construe the vernacular of a Roman municipal town, but there is a peculiarly quaint air of familiarity which savors so remarkably of what is taking place in the unions of our own cities and towns that it seems like a mirroring of the ancient upon modern brotherhoods.

"This remarkable find goes far toward clearing up points which otherwise might leave doubts upon our statements.

"Orelli himself expresses surprise, especially upon the phases of woman's suffrage. Whatever may have been the actuating power at the bottom of general elections, it is certainly proved by this inscription that in the labor unions women had not only accorded right but also a practical hand in securing the choice of their unions toward building up a democracy among the ancients.

"In this inscription we have not only a full verification of our conjecture that the trade unions were well organized about the time of the labors of Christ, but that they were federated with similar communes all over the known world, in universo and also that they achieved so great a progress as to have actually been voting their own members into municipal offices at or probably long before the earthquake in A. D. 79. This does not, however, by any means show that they were in the majority. We have never claimed this. Far from it. The number of slaves was always far in excess of the freedmen; and then, there always were great numbers of freedmen who would not organize and who were too indolent to work either for themselves or for masters.

"In addition to the fish catchers there were numerous craftsmen who made it their business to dress, season and put up the fish in barrels, casks and packages. These were the ancient salarii, of the Romans. It seems to be an established term. Salaris applies in the inscriptions to the fish salters; although it may apply to the salting of any

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flesh for food. Used much in early England it differentiated into the world 'salary.' The salarii curatores should be rendered fish curers, instead of superintendents of the business of fish salting as Orelli imagines, in at least one case. We have, in the inscriptions found in different places, evidence enough to settle the question about their being organized into unions. Sometimes they are called corpores, bodies; sometimes collegia, unions. They were all engaged in the vast work of victualing the people.

"There were societies of fruit purveyors of several different sorts. A queer inscription at Rome, noted by Oederic, showed that one Julius Epoplira, once a cabinetmaker, changed this business to that of apply man and with his wife Helen made a living near the Roman Circus. They seem to have kept an apple stand. So trivial a circumstance would scarcely have been worth the labor of graving upon a tablet of stone to be wondered at by their fellow men twenty centuries afterwards. The more probable solution is that he belonged to the cabinet makers' union, and from infirmity or other disability was pensioned off and allowed to pick up an occasional denarius by selling apples in the open air. In that case the union would naturally put his case on record.

"The vinarii, or vine dressers, and the vinitores often brought wagon loads of grapes to the city. We are not informed as to the exact manner of supplying the people with these grapes. They were fruit of a season and were probably disposed of somewhat as at present in any Italian city. Many of the houses of the rich had slaves of their own who went to the open market places and procured these fruits in their season. The fruit of the olive tree was sometimes used in the family.

"Rome had its mercatores, wholesale and retail, who always kept a supply of every kind of fruit in season. There was a strong union of the wine dealers vini susceptores legalized in the code of Theodosius; and they are evidently the same as the vinarii quoted above.

"We may class the spice dealers' union also among the purveyors of fruit; as these people had a strong organization called the collegium aromatorium. An inscription proving this, has been discovered at Rome and cited by Muratori.

"The lords of the land were often too dainty to eat the common products we have enumerated and were fond of indulging in what they considered the nobler fruits of the chase, venatio. Some 15 inscriptions have been discovered portraying different phases of this sport and its products. At least one genuine union of hunters has been found; the collegium venatorum brought out by Muratori, found in the vicinity of the fortified town of Corfinium of the Peligni and not far from Sulmo. Doubtless there was game in abundance at the time those hunters were there.

"It would certainly be interesting to know more than an inscription on a slab of stone can tell, in regard to the exact object of these hunters, away in the wilds of the Apennines; especially as they might have been runaway slaves who, under the protecting shield of some law regulating hunting fraternities, carried on business here. Another inscription cited by Orelli under his 'critical observations of Hagenbuch,' portrays a commune consisting of a number of persons, some of whose names are given, hunting, apparently for other than live game; perhaps for the ores of copper. It is credited to Cardinali and was found at Velitres. A still more singular one is that cited by Gruter and found at Naples. Orelli places it in his 'Res Scenica'—scenes in nature. Were it not too long we would give its rendering, as it speaks of wild animals and scenes. Singularly enough its words venatione passerum, sparrow hunting, is insisted on by the great master as meaning struthionum, of ostriches. We know that the venator passerum sometimes applies to turbot fishing; and we are inclined to think, notwithstanding the great respect we entertain for this

exponent of abbreviations and hieroglyphs in his practices in archeology, that he may be mistaken.

"Another family or union of hunters, collegium venatorum, is given by Gruter as coming from Monselice, which is quoted by this author not as a business union but as a family, because the words familia venatoria occur upon the stone. Orelli, however, calls it a collegium in his index to 'Artes et Opificia.'

"A beautiful specimen of a genuine hunting club, collegium venatorum, was picked up at Beaufort in France, which verifies our suspicion that some of the hunters' unions were escaped slaves who, without losing their organization of parting company, fled to the far distant forests and there established themselves in the new art of hunting, thus maintaining their existence in the wilderness. This is one theory. We shall presently speak of another. The inscription reads rather strangely. There was a union of hunters who used to fight wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or the arena, but who broke away through conspiracy. It is well known that gladiators, most of whom were slaves, were compelled to fight and kill each other or fight and be killed by wild beasts on the sands of the amphitheatre, enacting scenes of the most terrible and bloody character known either to the past or present history of the human race. They often had a horror and sometimes were repelled by their own conscientious scruples, against these ghastly scenes enacted in presence of thousands of spectators shouting, gloating and betting on their bloody exercise of muscle and wit. This seems to have been a union of them who, apparently in good faith, had formed a conspiracy to escape and remain together in the fraternal bond. At any rate this is the opinion of Orelli—Henzen. This second theory, then, although somewhat in contradiction to the reading of the inscription quoted, suggests that the 'collegium venatorum qui ministerio arenario fungunt,' was no other than a union of servants of the ring, a part of whose duties, in addition to what we have mentioned, was to undertake long journeys officially in quest of the wild beasts that were used in the amphitheatres, during the emperors. These fierce beasts are known to have been sought and highly prized by the spectators, who delighted to witness a gladiator fighting an enraged lion, tiger, leopard, wolf or bear. Beaufort is at the foot of the mountains of Savoy where to this day bears of a large size give the farmers and herdsmen trouble. Wolves also still linger among the great forests of the inaccessible mountain slopes; and although we are not aware of panthers or tigers or any of the largest feline animals being found in modern Italy or France, yet they might have existed there in ancient times. But there was game enough to have attracted the hunters for the great games of Rome.

"The archeologists have found as many as five inscriptions of these unions of the arena. On one of them is written 'arenae gladiatorum purgandae'—a union of gladiators who clean the amphitheatre—giving incontestable evidence of a union of amphitheatre cleaners. The unionists were not slaves. They were freedmen, and were chartered and existed according to law.

"But whatever might have been the special object of the hunters, their general object was to supply the table of those who could pay, with the delicacies of the chase. The unions had wagon transports to the stations in the forests, communicating with the cities. The difficulty of taking game must have been very great, considering that gunpowder was not in use. Bows and arrows were used and for the manufacture of such implements they had unions of workingmen making devices for trapping, for archery and harpooning. There being a great demand for them, not only for hunting purposes but for war, these weapons were of the best quality; and archery won a high station in ancient times as an accomplishment.

(Continued next week).

Life insurance, now a universal investment, was once considered gambling and was prohibited by law in France.

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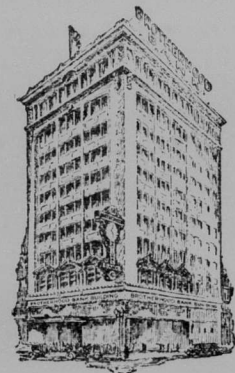
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**GROUP INSURANCE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Group insurance has been of undoubted benefit in the monetary provision that it has made for the families of wage earners who have been sacrificed to industry. Disregarding the compulsory features and the invasion of the workers' freedom, insurance has lifted the worry of thousands of workers' families suddenly bereaved by the growing toll of fatalities and accidents in industry.

Investigation showed that before group insurance became widespread, the majority of workers had only \$500 insurance and many had nothing at all. It was customary "to pass the hat" in the factory when death struck down a comrade in the shop or factory in order to help meet the funeral expenses. This has been ended in many cases.

The average insurance of wage earners under group insurance policies is \$1200 and this has helped families of deceased wage earners to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

But more important than this gain is the fact that group insurance applied only to large units of fifty or more employees covers the man who can not get insurance except at high rates, the old man or the man whose physical condition is risky. The younger men in the shop cover the probability that he will fall out. Since all are compelled to subscribe for at least 75 per cent of the shop, the insurance carrier is guaranteed against the death of the more susceptible workers by the factor of safety of the more vigorous ones.

\* \* \*

There are certain important social aspects of this growing and popular method of life insurance that still have to be worked out. Labor is certain to take a large hand in this.

From the purely legal standpoint an aggressive trade union criticism may be developed as experience with group insurance shows the injustices of the system. This will have an evolutionary effect on it. Labor has been a pioneer in insurance. Long before commercial insurance took up the field, many unions insured their members. These funds have been well administered as a rule. Millions of dollars are annually paid out of union treasuries in death, sickness and out-of-work benefits.

However, modern days, modern ways. Very recently there has been a new contribution to insurance practice when the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees in Chicago came to an agreement with the Chicago Rapid Transit Company providing for sickness insurance up to \$20 a week and \$1000 death benefit. This is the first recent instance of such a provision in a trade union agreement.

\* \* \*

Union labor now functioning in the life insurance field will be in a position to bring its own experts to study the growing factor of group insurance in industrial life and its admitted effect of further dominating the lives and affairs of the workers, virtually without consent or control on their part.

It is hoped to have unions participate in group policies so that when a man quits his factory he will not lose what he has already paid in premiums, so that he may continue the same policy as long as he works in the trade and so that there will be a general adjustment of policies as now written.

All this looks to the logical solution that only when industry is fully organized can workers through their unions remove the present inequalities. Group insurance has grown because there was a grave need for protection. Its abuses are due to the autocracy still maintained by industry over the workers.

"Everybody seems to be here for his health," remarked the newcomer at the resort.

"Evidently you haven't encountered the hotel proprietor yet," was the other man's reply.—Boston Transcript.

**SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.**

By Irving Fisher.

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

**No. 21. Cut-Throat Competition Leads to Monopoly.**

The most important difference between the two kinds of competition, "cut-throat" and "old-fashioned," which have been compared in the last short story, is still to be mentioned. Under old-fashioned competition there is little temptation to form a monopoly, but under cut-throat, competition that temptation is often irresistible. That is, old-fashioned competition is stable and tends to be perpetual, while cut-throat competition is unstable and disappears altogether by turning into monopoly.

This happens because competitors are cutting each others' throats and losing money, so some competitors sooner or later see that there is no hope to secure the large sales necessary to make their business worth while. They sell out. This reduces the losses for the rest. But even so, the tendency of the price to fall is not hindered. Cut-throat competition tends to lower the price so long as there are any competitors left. When this crowding out of competitors is completed, there is only one producer left and he, at that moment, becomes a monopolist. Or else, before this can happen, the other competitors offer to combine and a big corporation or "trust" is formed. In either case competition stops and monopoly takes its place.

It is largely because of decreasing costs and the cut-throat competition which results from decreasing costs that there is so much tendency in modern industry to monopoly, mergers, "trusts" and "big business."

After the monopoly is established it usually raises the prices which had been reduced under cut-throat competition.

During the time when cut-throat competition lasts, it keeps prices low and the consumer gets the benefit, while the producers are often ruined. But while the consumer temporarily gets such unduly cut prices, in the end he gains nothing by the ruin of producers.

In the long run investors will refuse to build railways or start industries where cut-throat competition is likely to follow. For instance, enforced railway competition has sometimes resulted in checked railway enterprise. Years ago, when two or more people believed in competition without any reservations, there often sprang up in the same city different competing telephone companies. This proved a nuisance to the public and invariably the companies would consolidate after a time. Nowadays few people want unrestricted competition. Telephone, water, gas, electric light and power companies and railways are now allowed to be monopolies, but are regulated.

Monopoly is thus often a good thing rather than a bad thing, because it keeps costs from being duplicated. Even in industry in general the consumer is finding big business better for him than little business. Ford and the Radio Corporation of America get rich, but they do so by lower prices than could be got by small competing concerns.

It is largely in recognition of such facts as these, and in order to encourage investment, that patents and copyrights are given. These are monopolies expressly fostered by the government.

Trusts, pools and rate agreements due to the necessity of protection from cut-throat competition, are like the protection given by patents and copyrights. It promotes new enterprises. The anti-trust measures, in so far as they aim to compel competition, do not take these facts into account.

A great number of enterprises today require large capital investments and operate under conditions of decreasing costs. Unless trade agreements are permitted under proper regulations, such kinds of large scale business are hindered or made

impossible. Capital will not be sunk in what may have to run at a loss under cut-throat competition. Restrictive measures should evidently be directed toward the control of monopolies and combinations, not to the restoration of cut-throat competition.

There is still an immense field in which the older form of competition holds sway; that is, in which cost increases with increased production. In such cases competition is still the "life of trade" and affords a safeguard for the consumer against exorbitant prices. Such competition needs no regulation to prevent "unfair," cut-throat practices. The only important kind of regulation needed for such temperately competitive business is inspection to insure the proper quality of the products offered to the public. But cut-throat competition is the "death of trade" and needs a different kind of regulation. Industries subject to cut-throat competition need to be enough protected to attract capital and enough regulated to keep prices reasonable.

**COURSE IN PRACTICAL SPEECHMAKING.**

The Educational Committee of the Labor Council, under the direction of the Department of Workers' Education, announces a class in practical public speaking, to be given at the San Francisco Labor Temple. The course will begin on Thursday evening, October 13, 1927, at the hour of 8 p. m. The class will meet in the Labor Temple.

This class will be instructed by Prof. S. K. Poland, who has successfully handled a number of such courses for labor on previous occasions.

The purpose of this course of study is to impart the essentials of making a short speech. Much of the time of each session is given to actual practice by the members of the class.

The course will consist of ten sessions and will cover the following points of speechmaking: Gaining control over voice and bearing, how to decide what to say, what the marks of a successful speech are, the value of sticking to the point, how fact and opinion count in argument, arguing from causes and consequences, how to use correct words, how to express oneself tellingly, how to function as chairman of a meeting, and how to use parliamentary procedure.

Remember the first meeting, Thursday, October 13, at 8 p. m.

Fee for the course of ten sessions, \$3.00. All persons interested in improving their English and speaking power are invited to join this class.

Enrollment for this course can be made to the Educational Committee, S. F. Labor Council, at Room 205, Labor Temple, San Francisco.

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**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Indictments against six members of the staff of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper published in New York, have been dismissed by Judge Burns in the Southern District Federal Court on the ground that there was insufficient evidence.

Approximately one-quarter of all of the newspaper advertising space purchased thus far this year for use in national sales campaigns has been taken by automobile manufacturers and makers of auto accessories, it is revealed in data collected by the United States Government. No other product has been exploited in an equal amount of lineage.

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Lowman, in charge of dry law enforcement, says enforcement organization is honeycombed with graft and that many summary dismissals are being made. "I can fire a man if I don't like the way he ties his necktie," says Lowman.

Thirty-five million dollars reported missing in the collapsed Julian Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, a promotion organization.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook appeals to Supreme Court for review of his eligibility to parole. Cook is in Leavenworth.

Panama says the United States-Panama Treaty ought to be taken to an impartial World Court. Her foreign minister brings question before League of Nations, responding to which Secretary Kellogg warns League to keep hands off and maintains American sovereignty over Canal is absolute.

Parts of airplane Old Glory found 100 miles east of Newfoundland, but no trace of crew of three.

King Alfonso summons Spanish Parliament, indicating to some that end of Primo de Rivera dictatorship is in sight.

League of Nations accepts two billion dollar gift from young John D. Rockefeller for endowment of an international library.

Los Angeles labor announces program of entertainment for delegates to annual American Federation of Labor convention, which opens there October 2.

Forest fires reported during 1926 caused direct damage amounting to about \$26,900,000 in the United States, according to figures compiled by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This immense loss is the result of 91,793 fires, which burned over 24,300,000 acres of the lands of the country. More than 72 per cent of the fires are known to have been caused by man and 12 per cent by lightning. Smokers lead all others as starters of forest fires, with over 16 per cent of all; railroads come next, with 13 per cent, and brush burning third, with 12 per cent.

At the same time that Governor Alfred E. Smith will lay the corner-stone for the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, the New York Building Congress will present certificates and gold buttons to four mechanics whose workmanship has been outstanding in the construction of the building. The men who are to receive the certificates and gold buttons from R. H. Shreve, president of the Building Congress, are: Samuel K. Newell, stone setter; George Moarsh, water-proofer; Peter Hansen, structural iron worker, and Andrea Cardinale, rock driller.

**AFTER THE YELLOW DOG AGAIN.**

The yellow dog contract is doomed. The fight will go on until victory crowns labor's efforts. Illinois, Ohio and California, in a triple campaign, nearly won out before their legislatures in the last sessions. Now Illinois opens the fight again, calling on Ohio and California to join, which they will. Even if this new campaign doesn't bring victory, victory in the end is sure. Such an injustice cannot live forever.

Several weeks ago "Gyp" injured his back when he fell from the first floor to the second floor.—Eric paper.

**CAN TERRORISM AMERICANIZE ALIENS**

Federal Judge Hough of the Southern Ohio district has enjoined non-citizen coal miners from picketing. No alien can exercise this lawful right, and even citizens must picket according to rules laid down by the court.

Judge Hough says he will recommend deportation of any alien who violates his order. The court, of course, will be sole judge of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Judge Hough's disregard of law and the rights of striking non-citizens indicates his viewpoints.

The Hough order and threat illustrates the extent judicial power will go.

The labor injunction is usurpation. The deportation proposal is likewise unlawful.

Congress defines causes for which objectionable aliens can be deported, but the accused are assured a hearing before final action is taken by Federal immigration officials.

This Federal judge, however, prohibits an alien from doing a lawful act and then sets himself above Congress in prescribing punishment to enforce his unlawful order.

The Hough order would peonize aliens and would terrorize those who dare to strike by threatening to separate them from their families.

The coal owners who secured this injunction only recently rejected a plea by the governor of Ohio that both sides meet to settle differences by conciliation.

The first rule in equity proceedings is that the plaintiff shall come into court with clean hands. The coal owners are permitted to ignore this age-long custom.

When a striker appears before an injunction judge, property rights is the sole consideration. The striker has no legal or moral right that the court is bound to respect.

If a judge applied such procedure against a person when no strike exists, he would be laughed off the bench—if he were not impeached.

The Hough policy fits in with the plan to fingerprint aliens, "mug" them and restrict them to prescribed areas unless they notify the proper government official. This was urged in the last Congress.

It will be urged again by those who seemingly believe that the way to Americanize aliens is to terrorize them and place them under police surveillance, as is the rule in Russia.

**"PETE" McGUIRE HONORED.**

Trade unionists in Philadelphia joined with Camden, N. J., unionists on Labor Day in honoring the memory of Peter J. McGuire. Flowers were laid on the grave of the father of the American Labor Day in Arlington Cemetery, Camden.

McGuire was a life-long member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and was a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. In 1882 he introduced a motion in the New York City central body that the first Monday in September be Labor Day.

**NEW WORK MUST BE CREATED.**

Observers in the business world are studying the results of increased efficiency and automatic machinery from the standpoint of labor. It is pointed out that labor displacement is taking place in every field of activity. Last year the railroads increased output 25 to 40 per cent with 12 per cent less labor, as compared with 1920.

In discussing this question in a Labor Day speech, Secretary of Labor Davis said that "considerable unemployment" has resulted.

"While we should continue to think of our wonderful machines, we must also think of our wonderful American workers," he said. "If we do not, we may have discontent on our hands. This amazing industrial organization we have built up in our country must not be allowed to get in its own way."

The subject is also discussed by C. W. Barron, editor of Barron's Weekly, a recognized financial authority, published in this city.

"It will be an important problem of the future to consider what is to take up the slack in labor which must result from mechanical and other efficiency," Mr. Barron writes.

"It is difficult to imagine what might happen to this country if the enormous development due to the motor car had not taken care of the surplus labor, especially in the last six years.

"From the example of the railroads alone, it can be seen that efficiency does displace labor and for a long period of time. If our present prosperity and our general consumptive power are to continue at the high levels now maintained, employment on a wide scale must be devised. Our motor industry will do well if it merely holds its own, and Mr. Ford is yet to be heard from."

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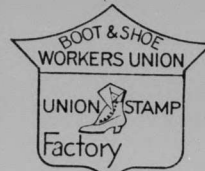
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

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The matter of bonds for extensions to the Municipal Railway lines will again be on the ballot at the November election and as a two-thirds vote is necessary to put them over, every believer in public ownership of such public utilities should be qualified to vote for his convictions. We may be sure that the enemies of the bonds will go to the polls on election day and vote against them. To win there must be two votes in favor for every one against. The Chamber of Commerce has already gone on record in opposition, so that there is a big job cut out for the friends of the publicly-owned roads. Start early this time talking in favor of the bonds and keep it up until the poles close on the day of election.

No sensible member will contend that there is not room for criticism of the union, and freely admit that conscientious criticism frequently is very helpful in correcting errors and pointing the way to progress, but there is a vast difference between constructive criticism and plain cantankerous knocking, which is usually done with the idea in mind of hurting somebody who is endeavoring to do his duty as a union man. Then, too, the honest critic generally attends meetings and knows what he is talking about, while the knocking most frequently comes from those who do not attend and have a grudge of one kind or another against everybody but themselves. The one has a helpful influence upon the organization, while the other is a stumbling block and a hindrance to its progress.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the recent convention of that body, charged that the Communist Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee had collected from the unions of the country in the neighborhood of half a million dollars for use in defense of the men, and that the money was used instead in the spreading of Communist propaganda in opposition to the trade union movement of this country. We are not surprised at the declaration of President Walker, because that is the common practice of the reds. They get money from the unions in a great many different ways and then use it for the destruction of the very organizations that contributed it. Walker was formerly about as red as any of them, and, being familiar with their tactics, doubtless has a very good line on the manner in which the money collected for the ostensible purpose of defense of the accused men was used.

## Complete Labor Harmony

Every little while we come upon a plea from the radicals for the presenting of a solid front on the part of the organized workers against their hated foes, "the capitalist classes," but upon examination it will invariably be found that such radicals want the harmony brought about through the adoption of their policies and tactics, and when they discover that the American wage earner refuses to follow them, then they proceed with all the power at their command to provoke discord and invite disruption of the bona fide trade union movement. Were the organized workers so anxious for harmony as these would-be world savers would have them—that is, willing to give up their tried and true policies and principles in order to achieve it—they would turn to the captains of finance and industry and find this element, too, standing with open arms ready to receive the hosts of toil in harmonious and united brotherhood, where the many would yield up their convictions and follow the lead of the few, for the benefit of the few.

It so happens, however, that the organizations of labor were brought into existence by the wage workers for very definite purposes, and it is toward the accomplishing of those purposes that the great mass of workers insist the efforts of the unions shall be directed without regard for whether there be complete harmony among the members or a modicum of discord and dissatisfaction. The main purpose must always be the achieving of the ends that prompted the establishing of the organizations. The workers are quite generally too practical in their every-day lives to entertain any delusions concerning the possibility of millions of men and women holding identically the same views as to the manner in which their emancipation from the degrading conditions that would prevail were there no unions to intervene in their behalf. They are sensible enough to understand that the best they can hope for in the way of harmony is to the extent that the minority is willing to yield to the desires of the majority as determined by the votes of the members, and they know from years of practical experience that a very considerable degree of accord can be reached in this way. They are sure that by following out these principles they have made tremendous strides in the direction of accomplishing their purposes, and they have faith that in the future, and under the conditions that are likely to confront them in the distance their vision carries them, they will be just as successful as in the past. It is, therefore, futile for the dreamers to try to pull them away from the sound policies that have brought so much good to the toiling millions of the North American continent.

The American Federation of Labor is the chief representative of the organized workers in America. It is purely a voluntary body, possessing only such powers and authority as the separate unions have delegated to it by vote of their membership. When it convenes in convention and reaches conclusions concerning the policies that are to be pursued in the interest of wage workers, the self discipline that the organized workers have imposed upon themselves, will be sufficient to induce the great mass of them to faithfully abide by such decisions until such time as a majority of them has been convinced that other policies would serve their purposes better. For nearly half a century, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, this has been the rule, and a fair degree of success has been achieved as a consequence. Under such circumstances it would be the height of foolishness for the workers, until such time as some other plan has been clearly demonstrated to be better suited to their purposes, to follow the rainbow chasers off into dreamland in pursuit of a harmony that has never existed and that probably never will exist in any very large grouping of the human family. The American wage worker knows the kind of instrument he now has, and he understands pretty well how to use it, and he is not going to give up the substance by grasping at the shadow. This does not mean that he is not constantly on the lookout for new and better tools with which to work, but that he is not going to throw away the useful means at hand in a mad scramble for something that may prove to be of no service whatever to him after he has succeeded in getting it. He is not that kind of a gambler.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Panama's burst of color before the Assembly of the League of Nations, challenging the Panama-United States Treaty and asking that Panama's claim be heard before the World Court, is, of course, no more than a grand gesture by a little nation. But it has its deep significance. It is only a gesture because the United States tells Europe to keep hands off, and Europe will obey. Panama hasn't a chance. But the episode is another chapter in the book of dislike and distrust of the United States that is being written throughout the republics to the south. Where the United States could have the warmest friends, she is creating continuous resentment. Our whole Latin-American policy could well be and ought to be a paramount issue in the coming political campaign.

It is not likely that we shall get very far in stopping the exploitation of foreign people by our financiers unless we can stop the exploitation of our own workers. We saw the other day a letter from a certain firm in Troy, New York, inviting the neckwear manufacturers of New York to come to a city of low rents, cheap and abundant unorganized labor and plenty of police protection. Certain neckwear makers are moving to New Haven, Glens Falls and elsewhere to escape the union and to re-establish low wages and home work, which means sweatshop work. One of these manufacturers, we are told, is a great giver to charities. It is an old discovery of the rich that charity is cheaper than justice and infinitely more satisfactory for the glow of self-admiration it brings.

The reports of officers of the State Federation of Labor now in session in San Bernardino shows the organization to be in a most healthy condition, both financially and in point of membership. Each of the vice-presidents from the different districts of the State declare that the past year has been a successful one for the unions and that the prospects for the coming year are very encouraging. When one takes into account the terrific assaults that have been made upon many of the organizations and the amount of money that has been expended by the enemies of the workers in their efforts at destruction it is really remarkable that no serious inroads on the movement have resulted. This state of affairs speaks eloquently for the fighting powers of the organizations of labor.

A bright and cheerful tone is given to the report of the Industrial Conference Board's recent report concerning conditions in the United States. The first statement is full of good news. It is to the effect that the purchasing value of the dollar, as measured by living costs such as are encountered by the American wage earner and all other persons of moderate means, which includes the bulk of the population, has increased nearly 6 per cent since December, 1925, and today stands at the highest point since July, 1924. The dollar now, on the basis of living costs in July, the board says, is worth 61.7 cents, as compared with the pre-war (1914) dollar. It was lowest in July, 1920, at the height of the post-war inflation period, when its purchasing value had shrunk to 48.9 per cent of the pre-war dollar. Owing to declining living costs, the increase in the purchasing value of the dollar has been steady during 1926 and the current year. Inasmuch as average wage earnings during this period have fluctuated not more than 4 per cent and employment has been steady, the purchasing power of the wage earners' aggregate income, that is, the potential buying power of the bulk of the population, today should be at a high level, in view of the board. In this circumstance, the conference board sees a fundamental factor auguring well for wholesome business conditions in the immediate future.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Lady—I want a nice book for an invalid.  
Librarian—Yes, madam. Something religious?  
Lady—Er—no—not now. He's convalescent.—  
Humorist.

"Son, what are you doing home from school?"  
"We had a big fire down at school."  
"You did!"  
"Yes, me and two other fellows were fired out."

A negro stoker was crossing the Atlantic for the first time. One day when he came up on deck to get a breath of fresh air, he looked out over the broad expanse of water, with no object whatever in sight, and said in disgruntled tones:

"Shucks! We is right whar we was dis time yistaday."

When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett of the governor's staff died, and there was an unseemly scramble for the office even while his body was awaiting burial with honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

"Governor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I were to get into Colonel Barrett's place?"

The answer came promptly: "No, I don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."

"Doctor, if there is anything the matter with me, don't frighten me half to death by giving it a long, scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well, sir, to be frank, you are lazy."

"Thank you, doctor. Now tell me the scientific name for it. I've got to report to the missus."—  
Hardware Age.

Doctor (examining unconscious engineer)—Did that automobile hit his engine?

Fireman—No, the driver slowed up to let the train go by and the engineer fainted.—Woman's World.

James Bruce, in the eighth grade of the Navarre School, Toledo, Ohio, has contributed the following jingle to the Bulletin of Safety Education:

Joe saw the train but couldn't stop;  
They pulled his auto to the shop.  
It only took a week or two  
To make the auto good as new.  
But though they hunted high and low,  
They found no extra parts for Joe.

Bill thought his gas was low;  
He struck a match; the tank let go—  
Bill sailed three miles right in the air.  
Three miles on a pint is pretty fair.

—Stone Cutters' Journal.

Passenger (formerly a telephone girl)—Porter, why didn't you call me as I told you?

Sleeping Car Porter—I did, lady, I sho' did. I sade, "Seben-thirty, ma'am," and you sade, "Line's busy."

His face was pinched and drawn. With faltering footsteps he wended his way among the bustling crowd.

"Kind sir," he suddenly exclaimed, "will you not give me a loaf of bread for my wife and little ones?"

The stranger regarded him not unkindly. "Far be it from me," he rejoined, "to take advantage of your destitution. Keep your wife and little ones; I do not want them."

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Flitting across the desk to enliven an afternoon comes a neatly printed copy of some correspondence between Ralph M. Easley and Ivy L. Lee. Easley is secretary of the National Civic Federation. Mr. Lee is publicity man par excellence for the Standard Oil, Pennsylvania Railroad and various other corporations which do not like unions. This correspondence bears dates before and after Mr. Ivy Lee's recent trip to Russia. Easley is an implacable foe of the Soviets and all their works and tricks. Mr. Lee is not in that category. So, when these men write letters to each other there is likely to be fire in them—or humor.

\* \* \*

Easley undertook, before the big boat ride, to show that Mr. Lee would depart pro-Soviet and return the same way. He did a caustic job, urging Lee to tell Stalin and Bukharin that the Red campaign in the United States had been a joke for results and in general to stop kidding themselves. The best bet of all was the suggestion to Lee that he needn't go to Russia at all, but that instead he consult the so-called Russian Information Bureau, run by Boris E. Skirvsky, in Washington, D. C., who is the agent of the Soviets in the American capital. Of course Lee couldn't see that at all, and he went on his ride. When he came back he presented a pro-Soviet proposition to the United States Chamber of Commerce, which the Chamber, as Easley says, "incontinently squelched."

But all this will not deter Ivy Lee. What Easley calls Ivy's "supreme self-complacency" protects him against rebuffs and leaves him unscathed by rejections. Ivy L. Lee is remembered wherever labor men know their history. His first grand splurge into the arena of fixers for big business was when he smoothed the troubled waters for young John D. Rockefeller when that rising youth was a witness before the old United States Commission on Industrial Relations. His work in that instance was smooth, but, alas, so obvious that every observer knew what was going on. Ivy Lee is the best example of what modern business men call a public relations counsel. The job of such men is to present business men and employers in a favorable light before the public—to pin wings on them. The better the wings the higher the price. Ivy gets top price or he don't play.

\* \* \*

Just why Ivy Lee, high-priced corporation publicity man, is trying to "sell" the Soviets to American business is not quite clear. Of course Ivy Lee seeks to have it appear that it is a matter of real conviction—and maybe it is. But Ivy Lee works for the Rockefellers, for the Morgans, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad; also for coal companies now and then, including coal companies which are now refusing to deal with the United Mine Workers. Is it proper to infer that these great interests want America to enter into official relations with the Soviets? If so, we ought to have the facts, openly, so they could be met. If Ivy L. Lee is playing a lone hand that ought to be made known, too. But, however it may be, Mr. Ralph Easley keeps sticking pins into Uncle Ivy's hide in what must be a manner most embarrassing to Mr. Ivy Lee and the edification of the rest of us.

Frank—My wife suffers from itching palm.  
Sid—Spread some dough over it.

Judge—You say you have known the defendant here all your life. Now tell the jury whether you think he would be guilty of stealing this money.  
Witness—How much was it?—Hardware Age.



**THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS**

By Betty Barclay

**SASSAFRAS APPLES.**

Try this on your next picnic. Wrap a nice, juicy apple in some aromatic leaves like sassafras. Encase both leaves and apple in a layer of wet clay. Deposit the whole in the embers of your fire and leave there for about twenty-five minutes.

When you take it out, the clay will break away and you will have a delicious roasted apple, the juice of which has been retained by the leaves.

**ORANGE SHORTCAKE.**

- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cups milk

Sift the dry materials until well blended. Work in shortening with fork. Cut in just enough milk to make a soft dough. Shape into two cakes, place one on top of the other in a greased pan and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) for 15 minutes.

**Filling.**

- 6 oranges
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar

Peel oranges, removing all white membrane. Cut into pieces of uniform sizes. Sprinkle with sugar and spread between layers and on top. Serve with a sauce made with the juice of 2 oranges and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar.

**ESCALLOPED POTATOES WITH BACON.**

- 1 quart sliced raw potatoes
- 3 tablespoonfuls butter or bacon fat
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour
- 3 cupfuls scalded milk
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoonful pepper
- 6 slices bacon

Make a sauce by blending together in a saucepan the butter or bacon fat and the flour, then adding the milk slowly and stirring until the sauce boils. Season with the salt and pepper. Now put a layer of sliced potato in an oiled baking dish, pour a little of the sauce over the potato and proceed in this way until the dish is full. Cover and bake for one hour in a moderate hot oven (350 to 375 degrees F.). remove the cover and cook fifteen minutes longer, then lay the slices of bacon on a baking rack and place this over the dish containing the potato so that the fat of the cooking bacon may trickle down into it. Garnish with the bacon and with sections of cut lemon and sprigs of parsley.

**THOUSAND ISLAND DRESSING.**

- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 2 hard-cooked eggs
- 2 tablespoons tomato catsup
- 2 tablespoons pimento stuffer olives
- 2 tablespoons chili sauce
- 2 tablespoons pickled onions

To the mayonnaise add all of the other ingredients finely chopped.

**MACARONI WITH OYSTERS OR FISH.**

- 6 ounces macaroni
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful pepper
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter or a substitute
- 1 pint oysters

Cook the macaroni until tender in boiling salted water, drain, then season with the salt, pepper and butter. Oil a baking dish and put a layer of the macaroni into it, then a layer of oysters which have been carefully picked over, more macaroni, more oysters, and so on until the dish is full. Pour

the liquor from the oysters over the top—there should be a cupful of this liquor—if there is not enough, make up the deficiency with milk. Bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) and serve with tomato catsup.

Cold left-over fish may be substituted for the oysters if desired, using left-over sauce or milk for the moistening in place of the oyster liquor.

**FRUIT MINT SAUCE FOR LAMB.**

- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup finely-chopped mint
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange juice
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon powdered sugar

Add sugar and fruit juice to mint and let stand in warm place for 30 minutes.

**THE ABILITY OF ADULTS TO LEARN.**

Professor E. L. Thorndike of Teachers College, Columbia University, has been engaged for the past two years in a study of the psychology of adult education, and at the Cleveland meeting of the American Association for Adult Education he presented the results of this study.

Professor Thorndike conducted experiments in which persons twenty-five years old and over, averaging forty-two, were compared with persons twenty to twenty-four averaging twenty-two, in their ability to learn acts of skill and acquire various forms of knowledge.

In learning to write with the wrong hand, the old and the young made equal improvement in the quality of legibility, but the old gained less in speed, eighteen letters per minute from fifteen hours of practice as compared with thirty-five letters per minute for young. On the whole the old gained about three-fourths as much as the young. In learning Esperanto, an artificial language constructed on logical principles, the old learned about five-sixths as fast as the young. Both groups learned more rapidly than children. In learning reading, spelling, arithmetic and other elementary school subjects, adults of forty-two progressed about five-sixths as fast as adults of twenty-two. Both groups probably learned faster than they would have learned the same things as children at the age of twelve, for they learned more per hour of study than do children who are comparable to them in brightness. Extensive experiments with adults learning algebra, science, foreign languages and the like in evening classes, and with adults learning typewriting and shorthand in secretarial schools, support the general conclusion that ability to learn rises till about twenty, and then, perhaps after a stationary period of some years, slowly declines. The decline is so slow (it may roughly be thought of as 1 per cent per year) that persons after fifty should seldom be deterred from trying to learn anything which they really need to learn by the fear that they are too old. And to a lesser degree this is true after fifty also.

Professor Thorndike concluded that the chief reason why adults so seldom learn a new language or a new trade or any extensive achievement of knowledge or skill, is not the lack of ability, but the lack of opportunity or desire to learn.—Adult Education and the Library, June, 1927.

**"GUARDING" CHILD LABOR.**

The National Association of Manufacturers will "guard" its child laborers. These kids, who are denied a life of play, are to be educated four hours a week and will also be physically examined. The latter process will weed out weaklings. Children of 14 and 15 years will be affected by the new plan.

The employers oppose the Federal child amendment to the Constitution which would empower Congress to outlaw child labor under 15 years.

Wife—I've got your shirt on the clothes-horse, Jim.

Jim—What odds did you get?—Sydney Bulletin.

**A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.**

If we take the hint of the Electrical World, organized labor may look for an attempt to outlaw the union label. This paper, which is the organ of the employing electrical interests, in a recent issue says:

"Recent Supreme Court decisions under the Sherman anti-trust law offer a precedent for not recognizing the efforts of labor to put the union label on all products."

Counsel for electrical manufacturers, it is stated, hold that any union label agreement that applies to electrical appliances "would constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws by both the unions and the contractors participating therein, and that contractors who connive or acquiesce would be equally responsible under the law notwithstanding the fact that they might not be the moving parties. The belief has been expressed by several men in the industry that should it become established that electrical fixtures must bear a union label there will be no limit to the number of commodities which will fall under the same ban."

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**We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
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**Johnson's**

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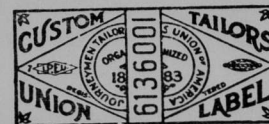
**UNION MEN**

do you know that you can get a good MADE-TO-ORDER suit at this old established firm for as low as \$50? Slightly higher prices for those who prefer garments "just a little better."

Each suit or overcoat, of course, bears the Union Label.

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**WHAT ABOUT FUTURE?**

By William A. Nickson.

North America is at present threatened with a state of mind: Uncertainty as to what will happen in the near future—are we going to have a slump in business? Statistics show that never before was there so much money in the United States as at the present time. A higher physical standard of living prevails since the year 1914, and we fear a contraction of business and industry. We are afflicted at the present time with what may become a severe attack of mental indigestion. To stabilize industry we must make it possible for greater consumption. The buying field must be extended and its corollary is continued employment at fair wages.

Here we come to the question which is uppermost in the mind of the captain of industry: "Will there be any limit to the demand of the worker for higher wages? What will become of my profits?" There are two sides to every question and until each side will consider the other's viewpoint there can be no adjustment.

The signs of the times mark the death knell of the small capitalist. Much as we rail at big business, we are confronted by the fact that organization of capital which formerly belonged to many small employers has become the parent of the new idea.

We cannot prevent the tendency of modern times to produce commodities at a lower cost. Mergers are the order of the day. Overhead expense is being eliminated in every business and workers are continually being forced to find employment elsewhere. Youth, their main capital, is fleeting. Men past a certain age are not wanted. Why should we seek to controvert the working of a natural economic law? Why impose conditions upon employers who are being ground between the upper and nether millstones of fierce competition? The day of the small employer and the unorganized laborer is passing. Capital and labor are becoming socialized. Speed the day when service to humanity will be the watchword of the captains of industry and their employees.

With the advance of science, medicine and a higher concept of the science of government, we will approach the ideal form of life, where men will as a whole be stronger physically, mentally and spiritually.

**DREAMING!**

By Victor A. Olander.

Labor is an attribute of life. It is the expression of the creative instinct in man. It is inseparable from the laborer whether he be a hardy worker toiling in field or shop or a poetic genius laboring in the studio.

The time will come when "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker" will stand side by side with the doctor, the lawyer and the merchant. Artist and artisan will clasp hands as brothers in recognition of a common fatherhood. Each will know the other by the expression which he has given to his life—by the fruits of his labor.

Labor—the creative impulse of life that proclaims the kinship of man to the Creator—will be recognized as a heritage so precious that he who wantonly misuses or wastes it will be looked upon as an outcast.

Is this but a dream—"an illusive vision that will vanish into air" the instant it is touched by the hard material facts of commerce and industry? Perhaps! Yet dreams of yesterday are now realities! Even so shall our dreams of today come true on some glorious tomorrow!

"It's comin' yet, for a' that,

That man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

"John, what is this sales resistance we read so much about lately?"

"Sales resistance, my dear, is the triumph of mind over patter."—Boston Transcript.

**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—Was Horace Greeley, famous editor, a union member?

A.—Yes. Greeley was first president of Typographical Union No. 6, New York City.

Q.—Are there industrial unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. The most important is the United Mine Workers of America, which embraces all workers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the coal mining industry.

Q.—Who was the instigator of the agitation which resulted in the creation of the Canadian Government Labor Department?

A.—The late David Carey of Ontario, who in 1897 directed the attention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the need of a bureau of labor statistics.

Q.—What is an "agent provocateur"?

A.—Waldo R. Browne in his "What's What in the Labor Movement," gives the following definition of the term as used in the labor movement: "A secret agent who poses as a workingman or ultra-radical and endeavors to stir up factional strife within a labor organization or between different labor elements; or who endeavors to incite workingmen to make rash statements or take violent action, so as to render them liable to criminal prosecution or to discredit them and their organization before public opinion.

Q.—Who was Josiah Warren?

A.—Warren, called the "first American anarchist," was prominent in the labor movement of the thirties and forties. He urged workingmen to form co-operative or communist colonies.

**WHAT IS A "SOCIAL WAGE"?**

President Green's elaboration of the Atlantic City declaration by the American Federation of Labor for a "social wage" is another reminder of organized labor's flexible policy in meeting new conditions.

Wage standards as a whole can not be rigidly defined. They are not subject to cast iron details. They can only be explained in general terms.

Thus the "social wage" can be defined:

Trade unionists are alert to their increased productivity.

If they fail to insist on a larger portion of this greater output, their living standards will automatically be lowered as living standards of other groups go up because of increased wealth through greater production.

A "social wage" lessens the gap between the workers and other groups.

A continuing higher wage is also necessary to maintain a high consumptive power. If the ability to buy back commodities that are thrown on the market in increasing numbers is checked, the industrial machine slackens and society as a whole is affected.

A "social wage" has another aspect. It is another name for a wage that recognizes the work-

ers' right to a cultural life—for aspirations for a family life and for citizenship that were less general years ago.

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WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments  
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

### Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

An asset is Eddie Haefer to his native State of California. Lately he was inculcating in his home-grown prunes the wisdom of preparing to be breakfast food. They took no exception to the teaching and Eddie soon will sell them C. O. D. eight cents per pound to any man, woman or child having that amount.

When C. V. Liggett was here late in 1926 he owned a "sit" on the News, a ranch in Modesto, a medieval Buick and a weak lung or two. Ambling in from Texas early in the week he had a couple sound bellows, a flivver, a ranch in Redding and the right to hang up his slip. Carey says, if he can make enough to scoff a cuppa coff and pay taxes, he'll get fat.

The week was devoted by Bill Leslie to a ramble in his new Essex to Richardson Springs, thence up into the Sierras to Tahoe and Yosemite.

D. K. Stauffer left here early enough that he had plenty of time to drive down the valley route to Santa Barbara to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to which he is a delegate. Don contemplates a side trip on the return. He wants to drift over into Inyo County and give the double "O" to the place where citizens and Los Angelenos stage experiments as to the superiority of high-power rifles over dynamite.

Bert Coleman has resumed drawing his salary, so Phil Scott's vacation with increased pay has also ceased, and undoubtedly grief there is from Loch Lomond to Auld Craigie over this mishap to Scotland's favorite son. Will some one kindly notify Arthur Brisbane.

Here Again, Gone Again Val Hassmer is on his way. Last seen, Val was heading toward Third and Townsend with the, to him, not uncommon intention to purchase Espee scrip entitling bearer to remain on a rattler till he got ready to get off. As he started south, he probably got as far as L. A. anyway.

One coming, one going, one working, almost covers the condition as far as apprentices are concerned. Into the I. T. U. a short while ago came Elmer McGraw; last union meeting the members welcomed Jimmy Santich in the role of a cardman and next meeting will see Red Balthasar applying for a journeyman's status. Jerry Wright, formerly of the Bulletin, slips into the breach in one instance as does Mike Sherman in the other. Each are embryo card men, willingly anxious to know the laws so they may obey them.

### Know Your Onions—Chapter III.

Seemingly a considerable portion of present-day members do not sense the need to preserve the potency of union laws that guarantee certain privileges and afford protection from abuses individuals are helpless to combat.

These laws were not gotten overnight, nor without bitter conflict. They are the foundation pillars on which we erected our structure in the industrial field. They are the history of our progress, their impairment marks its decline and when wholly relinquished time will be turned back to that day three-quarters of a century ago.

To impress their importance upon those who have tasted little of the bitterness with the sweet, a short resume of conditions that made possible abuses which were often practiced, will not be amiss.

When everything in type was set by hand it was the custom of printers to "show" in composing rooms just before the beginning of distribution of cases for the next issue.

Foremen chose most or all of their force from day to day by pointing a finger first at one and then another with "you work" and "you work." In time the intelligent (?) compositor discovered

that men active in union affairs often lacked magnetism to attract the "you work" finger when there was present a surplus of printers.

The union was threatened with infantile paralysis if its sponsors could be denied the privilege of earning a livelihood. In an effort to forestall its demise, foremen were compelled to give out sufficient situations to meet office requirements (Section 3, Article 12, General Laws). But the last sentence of the section, which defines what is a "situation," with changed composing room conditions, has permitted the "you work" finger to again function.

After giving out situations it became necessary to enact the first three reasons for discharge, enumerated in the first section of same article, to protect men from arbitrary discharge. Then came the original of the present priority law, because foremen made additions to and replacements in force a la "you work" finger.

With the coming of the machine, some forty years ago, it was deemed necessary to establish departments, because foremen arbitrarily denied some the privilege of mastering the machine. A journeyman is permitted to seek work in any department, but may not accept subbing from situation holders of the department other than where he is seeking work. This has brought about thousands of jurisdictional squabbles, has impaired the provision regarding the right of the oldest sub, and another I. T. U. law permits foremen to work employees in any capacity after employment. So the priority law has come to mean little if there is attempt to evade it.

(Next week: Unlooked for contingency.)

Father—You really want to marry him, eh? What are the young man's prospects?

Daughter—Well, Dad, he has a very rich uncle who lives in Chicago.—Judge.

### MAILERS' NOTES.

The writer of the Clarion notes needed a pinch hitter for a few weeks, but there was none on the bench.

Had a card from Charley Pirie and Geo. Spang the other day written from Crick, Calif. Both are full of pep. This is what they wrote: "We are leaving for home now with enough fish to feed the whole town. This was the poorest year we had; some of our fish only weighed thirty pounds apiece." On the face of the card is a picture of the fish. The Clarion does not publish pictures or I would have it in there.

They have changed the title of that old-time song, "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" to "Has Anybody Here Seen Burke?"

That sheik, Dan Vimpany of the Call-Post chapel, has taken out a license to wed some fair damsel. Some one should sing him that popular little ballad entitled, "I Don't Want to Get Married Now Because I Am Having Too Much Fun."

Nick Spang, the Valentino of the Mailers' Union, is back in town after a hurry-up honeymoon trip to Portland and way stations. You know, honey this and honey that until the novelty wears off.

Andy Heaphey said that all Scotchmen have fish hooks in their pockets.

Jos. Bailey of the Chronicle chapel left the other day for a trip to Kansas City, Mo., to visit his folks. Joe expects to be gone for a few weeks at least.

Little Leslie was going to a party at the best house in the road, and his mother gave him a few points about his table manners.

When, later in the evening, her son returned she asked whether he had obeyed her instructions.

"Oh, yes," he replied proudly. "When they offered me a second piece of cake I said: 'Take that beastly stuff away!'—just the same as father does."—London Answers.

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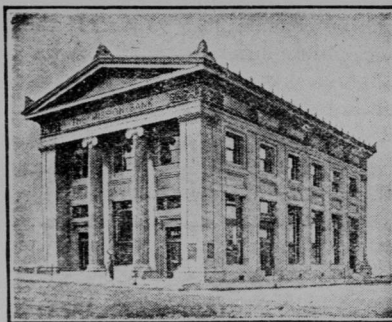
JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,**  
**COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,**  
**AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**

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**SOCIAL ASPECT OF IMMIGRATION.****By Professor Samuel J. Holmes.**

The proper control of immigration is a problem of especial importance to the United States since a large part of our increase of population is still contributed by peoples from abroad. As matters stood just before the Great War we were receiving annually about a million immigrants. The greater proportion of this influx came from Southern Europe instead of from Northern Europe from which most of our immigrants were formerly derived.

The percentage of illiteracy in the newer immigrants was high. About 35 per cent were unable to read or write in their native language as contrasted with about 2 to 3 per cent of illiterates in the stocks chiefly represented in the older immigrations. Naturally a much larger proportion had only the merest rudiments of education. This great mass of ignorant humanity was found to create difficulties of assimilation and many other embarrassing problems.

With the restriction of immigration recently enforced, the quality of our immigration, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Immigration, has greatly improved.

Since immigrants have a birth rate greatly in excess of that of the native-born Americans, they determine to a considerable extent the hereditary qualities of our future population. Native-born Americans of native parentage constitute less than one-fifth of the population of New York City, and about one-fourth the population of Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee.

A low standard population tends to drive out a high standard population as bad money, according to Gresham's law, drives out good money. The blood of a nation may be deteriorated or improved according to the quality of the people who are admitted to its shores.

The immigrant is an investment for all time. Whatever the immediate advantages resulting from cheap labor, the advantage is dearly bought if it means the importation of low-grade humanity and the presence of the children of low-grade humanity for unnumbered generations to come.

At present we drastically limit the number of immigrants from Southern Europe, but we admit peoples from the Western Hemisphere whose racial and cultural status is at least not superior to that of the restricted countries. For several years roughly 40,000 immigrants have come into the United States from Mexico, to say nothing of many thousand more who have come illegally across the border.

This policy of permitting unrestricted immigration from Mexico is inconsistent and unwarranted, and only endures because we set the advantages of having peon Indian workers at low wages above the maintenance of a high level of racial inheritance, both biological and social. A country with one awkward race situation on its hands should not be guilty of the stupidity of encouraging another one.

**LOST MAIL.**

The Post Office Department continues to urge a more careful addressing of mail and a return address upon all mailed matter, giving out an astounding statement of the waste caused through carelessness. The statement revealed that about 25,000,000 letters went to the dead letter department last year and of these more than 1,000,000 contained valuable enclosures, the total in money, drafts, checks and money orders being \$5,317,000. Of this, all but \$40,000 was redirected from information gleaned by opening the letters. There was an estimated loss of \$13,290 in interest on money delayed through incorrect addresses. The department urges that advertisers use first class mail with a return address so that they may correct their mailing lists and ascertain how much of their material is reaching its objective.

**BY THE WAY.**

James A. Hamilton, New York State Industrial Commissioner, says that New York must lead in industrial safety and protection for workers. The standard of leadership set by Commissioner Hamilton for his state is one that will meet with the hearty approval of organized labor and workers generally. It suggests the question, Why should other states allow New York to get ahead of them in safety and protection of workers? Why not have a race between the states to set the best standard of workers' safety and protection?

Such a contest would meet with no opposition except from the exploiters of labor, whose opinions on labor matters are necessarily biased and therefore not entitled to respect.

\* \* \*

The trolley car seems to be staging at least a partial "come back." According to recent reports, principal electric street railways of the United States are carrying an average of 798,036,000 passengers monthly, which is a larger traffic than was recorded last year. In 1926 traffic averaged 792,790,000 passengers monthly or 6,146,000 less than this year. Every year since 1924 has registered a gain, not large, but encouraging to street car companies and to street car workers, who have suffered with the industry in recent years. The gain in trolley traffic indicates that electric railways are beginning to recover from the competition of motor cars. Auto owners are finding that using their cars to go back and forth from work and in going from one part of the city to another is an expensive means of transportation, expensive not only in money but in the time, energy and temper spent in looking for parking space. Traction companies can help their business by improved service, particularly in the matter of comfortable and up-to-date cars. Companies in many cities are learning this and are bettering their service, with gratifying results in most cases.

\* \* \*

Department of Labor reports that textile workers are working more hours per day and getting lower wages than before. The survey producing this conclusion covered 40,000 employees in 112 woolen mills in eight states and 83,000 employees in 151 cotton mills in 12 states. This shows what employers, even in 1927, will do to workers if workers do not organize and put themselves on a basis of equality in bargaining with employers. Cotton mill workers, the Labor Department says, in 1926 worked an average of 53.3 hours per week at 32.8 cents per hour, or \$17.48 per week, on the average. In woolen mills they worked 49.3 hours per week for 49 cents an hour, or an average of \$24.31 per week. These are good figures to think about when you inspect your shirts and suits. Southern cotton mill workers got somewhat lower pay than workers in Northern mills, the survey shows. The South, as a whole, will regret this, though the South can't help what its mill bosses do. The United Textile Workers of America, fighting the battles of some of the lowest paid workers in America, has done its level best to improve the sad lot of the mill workers. However, nobody can compel a man or woman to join a union. Unions are voluntary associations. Eventually the men and women of the mills will learn that the union is their only salvation and then there will be a new day in the mills of both North and South. On the whole, American wages lead the world. These black spots dim the lustre of the record. They ought to be wiped out, and they will be wiped out. There are many other black spots—altogether too many. Plenty of essential occupations pay starvation wages. Low wage spots are not the only black spots, either. There are such things as dirty and crooked politics, corruption in public life at the expense of public money and public morals, ignorant and crooked judges and many other lamentable things. Labor has plenty to fight about and struggle for—and will have for a good many years.

**UNIONS FAVOR PEACE.**

The claim that unions favor strikes rather than conciliation and arbitration is refuted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in Bulletin 448 on trade agreements, just issued.

"Unions endeavor to settle grievances by conciliation, if possible, resorting to arbitration only when conciliation fails," the pamphlet states. "The grievance is handled first by the employee affected and his foreman, and then by succeeding higher officials or committees of the union and of the employer."

The eight-hour day is generally observed, and the 44-hour week is the rule in several trades, notably building, clothing, longshoremen, metal, stone and to a certain extent in the printing trades, the pamphlet states.

The agreements show that overtime is opposed by the unions, and that many provisions are made to reduce extra labor. Overtime rates vary from time and one-half to triple time.

Agreements usually state the minimum wage rate. Although a higher rate is permitted and often paid, the lowering of an existing higher wage to the minimum rate is forbidden in some agreements. Many agreements contain apprenticeship provisions. Unemployment, seniority, sanitary conditions and union label products are among those matters that are also covered.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 16, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Baker. President Stanton excused; Delegate Wynn appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting co-operation in gathering data on the unemployment situation. From the Governor, C. C. Young, with reference to the compensation paid to Metal Tradesmen at San Francisco Harbor. From the family of James H. Barry, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy tendered them during their late bereavement. From the Theatrical Federation, with reference to the construction of the El Capitan Theatre. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the civil service commission, inclosing scope circular announcing several examinations for a large number of trades. From the Air Mail Information Bureau, with reference to Air Mail Week. From the Central Labor Council of San Bernardino, information concerning headquarters of the convention. From Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Delegate Frank Ferguson. From American Federation of Labor, with reference to Fire Prevention Week. From Sausage Makers' Union, inclosing check for \$5.00 for the Referendum Fund. From the Stove Mounters' International Union, with reference to the unfair Estate Stove Company. From Ornamental Plasterers, withdrawing its delegate.

Referred to Secretary—From the Department of Public Health, requesting the Council to appoint a representative to the Advisory Committee on the garbage committee of the Board of Health.

**Reports of Unions**—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are suffering from the importation of foreign steel. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Tailors—Will celebrate 50th anniversary in

California Hall, September 24th. Business slack; McMahon & Keyer, Steigler Bros., are very antagonistic to union. Culinary Workers—Reported that Compton's are opening a house on Powell street; unions have hopes of organizing same. Seamen—Shipping Board is attempting to destroy Seamen's Act as it is on the statute books, and is inviting amendments to present law. The seamen will oppose and have issued their objections in a pamphlet. Shoe Clerks—Were successful in closing all shoe stores on Admission Day, with two exceptions; look for the clerk's card when making purchases. Waiters No. 30—took exceptions to Musicians advertising Clinton Cafeteria in the Labor Day parade; Leighton Cafeteria is the only fair cafeteria in the city. Butchers No. 115—Evergood, 2444 Mission street, straightened out.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of proposal of Delegate Frank Ferguson, that committee prepare for submission by our delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor resolutions, calling for the inauguration by the said labor bodies of a campaign for the abolishment of the poor-house as an American institution and the establishment of a system of invalidity and old age pensions; your committee respectfully submits draft of a resolution on the subject, suitable for introduction by the council's delegate at each of the said conventions. After being read, the resolutions were adopted.

The resolution to be presented to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor reads as follows:

"Whereas, The United States, notwithstanding its great material prosperity and highly developed industrialism, yet remains one of the few civilized countries in the world where there exists no general state-operated system of protection for the masses against the common misfortunes and vicissitudes of life, such as sickness, invalidity and old age, and where we still depend on such haphazard and inadequate means of relief for the needy as may be available through private enterprise and benevolence or public charity, and this social condition is a blot on our record when compared with what other advanced nations have done in that regard; and

"Whereas, Through immigration and machine production we have acquired a labor supply far beyond our means of steady employment, and through encouragement of corporate forms of management and control we have exploited our resources and opportunities of trade beyond the purchasing ability of our own and foreign markets, and through the most fatal of our achievements—financial mastery and pyramiding of investments and credits—we have multiplied dividend and interest-bearing obligations, private and public debts, and created an all-devouring creditor class that, in good and bad times, and regardless of conditions of industry and trade, perpetually levies tribute upon the earning power of the bone and sinew of the present as well as future generations of mankind, thus, we have reached a stage in our development of dangerous inequality in all human relations, where the many, howsoever thrifty and circumspect, depend necessarily upon the social and economic good-will of the privileged and powerful few, a condition not in keeping with the dignity, intelligence and aspirations of a traditionally free and democratic people; and

"Whereas, Such trends and evils in our country's development exist beyond dispute, and they have from time to time engaged the attention and study of many able and public-spirited citizens striving earnestly to alleviate and solve the great social problems arising thereunder, yet we have arrived at no common understanding or accentuated public opinion as to proper remedies for the evils we foster in connection with our industrial expansion and progress; a confusion in thought and endeavor that is exemplified in the advocacy and adoption of varying legislative measures or pri-

vate welfare schemes, all based upon foreign precedents and ignoring the facts and ideals common to our own national character and traditions; and

"Whereas, It may well be a fact, though not apparent except after matured experience, that in the adoption of the English system of workmen's compensation and transplanting it to American soil, with all its intricate legal distinctions and limitations, we have committed our people to an un-American and in the end unsuitable system of relief against personal injury through accident, by limiting such relief to industrial accidents and excluding from the system all cases of non-industrial injuries, and that by such legislation we have created impolitic class distinctions in a democracy, and deprived the majority of the people of the benefits of similar relief because of technical differences of place, time and other conditions or liability prescribed, although such non-industrial and non-compensable injuries are equally frequent and of equally serious consequences to the persons afflicted; such artificially created results should make us pause and reflect before we undertake to fasten on our people any foreign or new system of social relief whatever, unless we be convinced that the measure proposed will be in harmony with the principles and ideals of the American people and the American labor movement; and

"Whereas, It may be both practical and conso-

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### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



nant with the American spirit of individual liberty, responsibility and democracy to devise and administer a genuine American system of invalidity and old age pensions for the people in each state of the Union, to be supported by general taxation and operated by the state, pursuant to American precedents in social legislation already established in the matter of popular education, public service, and pensioning of war veterans; and believing that such system based upon our own precedents and national spirit would best answer the needs of the country in the solution of this great problem; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we direct the Executive Council to make or cause to be made, and support by all means available, an investigation and study for the establishment of an American system of invalidity and old age pensions, to assist in the preparation of suitable legislation for the accomplishment of such purpose, and promote its enactment by the creation and development of an earnest and enduring public opinion in favor thereof, to the end that the poor-house may be abolished as an American institution and there be provided in its stead a system founded upon a higher conception of public welfare and regard for human and social progress."

**Report of Trustees**—Your Board of Trustees have examined the book-balance and funds in the hands of Financial Secretary McTiernan up to and including July, 1927, and have found them correct, and submit report. On motion the report was accepted and ordered filed.

**Receipts**—\$759.25. **Expenses**—\$564.25.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### SEVER ALL CONNECTION WITH "REDS."

The annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress voted to sever all connection with the Communist trade unions of Russia.

Relations have been maintained by an "Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council," but this has been abandoned on recommendation of the general council of the Congress.

The decision follows a long campaign of calumny by Moscow against British trade union officials. The culmination of this policy was reached when Moscow forwarded an insulting letter to the convention in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Congress also voted to refuse recognition to any British trade union that is connected with the Bolsheviks.

"The Russian idea," said Walter Citrine, secretary of the Congress, "is that the labor movement is played on the Moscow stage and that all other labor organizations are spectators."

Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the moral standard of trade unionism is to hammer out an agreement and stand by it. "The Russian standard of honor," he said, "is that the end justifies the means."

James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Railway Men's Union of Great Britain, denounced the Russians "for publishing the lying statement that Ramsey MacDonald shammed illness and went to America to escape aiding the workers in their fight against the anti-trade union bill." Thomas said that that statement is contemptible and is in line with regulation Communist tactics.

The Congress condemned the anti-trade union bill, which was recently jammed through Parliament by the Tory government. Speakers charged Premier Baldwin with "facing both ways" when he pleads for industrial peace and supports the vicious bill. The premier and his associates were challenged to stand for re-election on this issue.

John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and Michael Casey, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, addressed the Congress as fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor.

#### SCIENCE WRECKS WAR MACHINE.

"Science has killed the navies of the world, and made armies impotent," declared Dr. C. E. K. Mees, director of research in the Eastman laboratories of Rochester, N. Y.

He pointed out that progress is so swift it is a constant threat to armaments and industry; that it is hazardous to start any business because it might soon be wiped out, and that the old, free competition between nations, industries and individuals would be impossible.

"A modern navy is a burden too heavy to be borne," he said. "Even if two or more nations can bear that burden today, the advance of science will make it impossible tomorrow."

"But the same is true of other means of 'defense.' One of the sanest of the small nations—Denmark—has already decided to give up the idea that it can defend itself, and, except for its police force, is now defenseless, and therefore reasonably safe."

"The advance of science, while making armies and navies impossible, because of their effectiveness, ferocity, size and cost, has at the same time, fortunately, made them unnecessary, since all sane men are convinced that the conquest of unwilling people is a futile operation for any nation to undertake."

"Even the oldest and best established industries hitherto remote from the onslaughts of technical science are now threatened. In the textile industries, cotton, wool and silk, the old textiles, are threatened by synthetic products of many kinds."

"Copper itself may be replaced by aluminum; our demand for oil and coal may cease as a result of the application of photo chemistry, just as our use of chili nitre is ceasing as the result of the application of catalytic processes."

Dr. Mees expressed the belief that the operation of industry by very large organizations would be the answer to the hazardous conditions produced by rapid change.

#### CHARGED WITH AIDING WEALTH.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has departed from established principles of law to protect influential citizens, according to a petition filed in the United States Supreme Court.

This unusual attack on the integrity of a State supreme court is signed by Sherman L. Whipple, former general counsel of the United States Shipping Board, and other prominent members of the Boston bar. It is especially significant because of the high standing the Massachusetts Supreme Court has in the legal fraternity.

The case involves damages of \$10,534,109 against a group of socially prominent Boston financiers. They were defeated in the lower courts, but the award was set aside by the State Supreme Court on the ground that the financiers were within their legal rights. The State high court said it was "concerned only with the legal rights of the parties and can not deal with the ethics of the situation."

This, according to the petition filed, is a reversal of previous decisions that good law and good ethics must coincide.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles C. Campbell of the carpenters, Daniel F. Powers of the bookbinders, Charles E. Heywood of the electrical workers, Rudolph P. Ricco of the teamsters, Jack Conrad of the Alaska fishermen, Harold Lichtenberg of the carpet mechanics, William C. McRae of the carpenters, Harry C. Williams of the printers, Walter J. Siggins of the marine firemen, and Walter J. White of the boilermakers.

In a communication to the Labor Council, President Green of the American Federation of Labor asks for information concerning the state of unemployment existing in this city. Similar communication have been sent to all sections of the country with the idea in mind of keeping records that will be available to the labor movement generally. It is hoped that such data may be very valuable in helping to distribute the labor supply and to prevent pilgrimages of idle workers into fields where no opportunities for work are available.

Delegate Furuseth of the Seaman's Union reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council that the Shipping Board is putting forth efforts to have amendments to the Seamen's Act introduced at the next session of Congress that would destroy the effectiveness of the law. He stated, however, that he felt confident that the Board would be unable at the coming session to get any such legislation through, though the labor movement should keep a watchful eye upon all such attempts and be prepared to fight vigorously to maintain this and all other progressive legislation unimpaired by the reactionaries, who were even now massing their forces in Washington in preparation for a strong campaign during the future sessions of Congress.

A warning against statements of the Estate Stove manufacturing concern in Ohio has been received by local unions. According to a communication from the Stove Mounters' International Union, the stove company is issuing misleading

statements to the effect that their controversy with the unions has been settled, which is not the case.

The time is approaching for examinations of applicants for positions in the civil service. Applicants for positions as institutional nurses will be given examinations on September 29 at 1:30 o'clock in the City Hall. Examinations for applicants desiring positions as chemists and bacteriologists will follow on October 1.

A letter expressing thanks to the San Francisco Labor Council for its tributes to the memory of the late James H. Barry, and the resolutions for sympathy extended to his family, has been received from the Barry family.

The local Garment Workers' Union is being represented in the State Federation of Labor convention in San Bernardino this week by Anna Culbertson, May E. Himmill and Lilly Lorrence.

J. L. Kerchen, director of labor education of the State Federation of Labor, was late in getting away to the San Bernardino convention, leaving this city on Wednesday evening for the south. He will make his report to the convention on Thursday afternoon.

Members of Carpenters' Unions in San Francisco have been asked to assist in locating V. Ray Bennett, who dropped from sight during June, 1925, and has not been heard from since. Bennett has a family in Santa Barbara.

Labor conditions in Southern California are encouraging, there being a steady increase in the membership of building trade unions in Los Angeles, San Diego, Long Beach and other southern cities. This was the core of a talk given before a recent session of the San Francisco Building Trades Council by F. C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council. MacDonald has just returned here following a tour of southern cities.

Jere L. Sullivan, general secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' International Alliance, was a visitor to Cooks' Union No. 44 during his

visit to this city. Sullivan came to California to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Less than two weeks remain now for barbers to apply for certificates required under the new license and sanitation laws, according to Roe H. Baker, vice-president of the California State Federation of Barbers. Applications must be accompanied by two photographs, certified by a notary, and the license fee. Certificates may be procured at headquarters in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street.

### DEATH TAKES NOTED LENS MAKER.

Henry C. Williams, who for twenty years has supplied Father Ricard and other California scientists with lenses for their astronomical instruments, died Wednesday in his home, 1555A Sacramento street, from a heart attack a few minutes after the "Padre of the Rains" had administered extreme unction.

Williams was born in Niles, Mich., 79 years ago. He came to San Francisco shortly before the fire of 1906 and took the house in which he died. His fame as a lens grinder soon spread and Father Ricard, then beginning his sun spot studies, was his first patron for astronomical glasses.

He had been a member of the Typographical Union since being discharged from the army at the close of the Civil War.

Williams is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lina Williams; a daughter, Mrs. Grace Kassel; a son, Albert R. Williams; and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Morrell of Houston, Cal., and Mrs. Carrie Nordyke, of Indianapolis. The funeral was held Thursday morning.

### FEDERATION NOMINATES OFFICERS.

Opposition to the administration ticket in the California State Federation of Labor was swept away at Wednesday's session of the annual convention now now being held in San Bernardino. A delegation from the American Federation of Labor is declared to have poured oil on the troubled waters.

John F. Dalton of Los Angeles, president, and Paul Scharrenberg, of San Francisco, secretary, were both re-nominated without opposition and have the field to themselves for the election.

Other nominations were:

Vice-presidents: First district, Edward H. Dowell, San Diego, incumbent, unopposed; second district, two to be elected, John S. Horn, Los Angeles, and R. W. Robinson, Long Beach, incumbents, and A. R. Gifford, Los Angeles; third district, C. C. Hopkins, Santa Barbara, unopposed; fourth district, C. E. Dowd, Fresno, incumbent, unopposed; fifth district, George W. Stokel, Sacramento, and Charles Crook, Stockton; sixth district, Ross Mannina, San Jose, incumbent, unopposed; seventh district, Don Witt, Oakland, incumbent, and John F. Patterson, Oakland; eighth district, Mrs. Elma F. Smith, Napa, incumbent, unopposed; ninth district, three to be elected, James Hopkins, Charles J. Child and James D. Dewey, San Francisco, incumbents; tenth district, C. E. Ryncarson, Marysville, incumbent, unopposed. Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco received the exclusive nomination as delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

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